

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

II, NO. 281.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25 1914.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SERVICE.

Day of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connects at Adra with	Tons
5th Nov.	Kohat-Hind	11500	Medina	12500
12th "	Selma	6000	Mongolia	10000
19th "	Selma	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Selma	6000	Mongolia	10000
3rd Dec.	Selma	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Selma	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Selma	6000	Mongolia	10000
24th "	Selma	6000	Mongolia	10000
31st "	Selma	6000	Mongolia	10000

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3735	26th Nov.	6th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Iizumi	3885	26th Nov.	13th Dec.
Osaka Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	13th Dec.	25th Dec.
Toshima Maru	—	6712	13th Dec.	25th Dec.
Hakusika Maru	Naguchi	4243	26th Dec.	11th Jan. 15

For Freight apply to—

W. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

Kerk Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,

Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

"SAILINGS 1914."

Steamer	Tons	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
S. S. City of York	7,884	3rd Dec.	3rd Dec.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Paris	9,230	20th March	22nd April
City of Cairo	6,000	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi	5,573	—	30th April

FARES.	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 391	Rs. 429
London	658	1,091	480
Liverpool	605	957	462
London via Marseilles	—	999	—
London via Liverpool	—	—	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice. Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc. Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line. Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons, Agency. KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (WEYMOUTH), VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidst ships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about. S. S. "Umzumbi," 5,000, 2nd Dec. 1914.

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess. For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 45,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at—

Antung Hsien, Liaoyang, Peking, Port Arthur, Dairen, (Dairen), London, Hankow, Lyons, San Francisco, Harbin, (Mukden), Tientsin, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Newchwang, Tokyo, Los Angeles, New York, Teikoku, (U.S.A.), Osaka.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—APOLLO STREET.

Branches—

Mumbai (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

CHAKDARA, 3,080, Thurs. 26th Nov., 9 a.m.

LHASA, 2,134, 27th November, *Direct.

LINGA, 2,134, Mon. 30th Nov. 11 a.m., *P.B.

D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 26th November, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Bahrin.

and Bushire.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2998 tons, about 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

25th November, 1914.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Agents, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Leave Bombay about.

S.S. "Selma," 5,106 Wm. Kelso 26th Nov 1914

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamer. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay about.

S.S. "Mascara," 5,091 J. Thompson 1st Feb. 1915

S.S. "Olympia," 5,124 J.L. Henderson 15th Feb. 1915

S.S. "Selma," 5,106 Wm. Kelso 1st March 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the fourth berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

Single. Return.

Bombay to Suez 418 627

Bombay to Port Said 440 677

Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool 578 924

Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back 653 999

Bombay to Gibraltar 590 891

Bombay to Liverpool 605 937

Bombay to New York 841 1,429

Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez 446

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Teachers, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Line Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Agents, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:-
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 5 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LINING and Reconditioning Carriages, Motor Cars, Furniture, undertaken at moderate rates by certified workmen. Apply to D. D. PATEL, Co-operative Store, Parol.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, 88 1/2.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument, we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS AND CO., LTD.**, Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

DIANOS—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNING and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 3460

WANTED.

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital Bikaner—A fully qualified Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Pay Rs. 75 p.m., and free quarters—Apply **ZENANA MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner.** 3032

CARLTON HOTEL—Wanted PIANIST for orchestra, evenings only. Also HARD-WORKING HEAD BARMAN. Apply sharp to—**SYDNEY K. THOMPSON, Manager.** 4497

WANTED Door Keeper, Musician, Native Stage Carpenter and Painter, also Bioscope Operator. Apply personally, Manager, **PALADIUM, LATE LA SCALA THEATRE**, Kalbadevi Road, between 10 a.m., and 1 p.m. 4504

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **CLERK OF WORKS, Kiddyore Docks**, on a pay of Rs. 300 per month with free quarters. Applicants must be over 25 and under 35 years of age.

The work consists of supervising the carrying out of all repairs to and the maintenance of quarters, sheds, warehouses, jetties, roads, etc., at the Docks including the construction of all minor additions thereto, also supervising the conservancy staff.

Applicants must be able to level, set out and measure up works and prepare estimates and contract certificates.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience addressed to **THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Commissioners**, should be submitted before noon on the 9th of December, 1914. 3041

WANTED for the BARWANI STATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 4th Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rs. 35 per month, rising by Rs. 10 after every five years service and after examination. Provident Fund contribution of Rs. 7 per month. Joining expenses and free quarters. (2) Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rs. 45 per month, rising by Rs. 10 after every five years service and examination. Free quarters and joining expenses. Provident Fund contribution of Rs. 7 per month. (3) Female compounder Rs. 20 per month. Free quarters and joining expenses. Application with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE AGENCY SURGEON,
in the Southern States
of Central India, Manpur (Via Mhow). 3049

WANTED by the Jharia Board of Health for the Jharia Mining Settlement, Bihar India, a Chief Sanitary Officer on a pay of Rs. 1,200 (£200) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month, with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa. Travelling Allowance at 1st class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified medical men possessing European Diplomas of Public Health, with previous experience of sanitary work, need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of Government, in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Act. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to, 15th February, 1915.

S. R. HIGGINS, I.O.S.,
Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum,
Chairman of the Jharia Board of Health,
Purulia,
B. N. Ry.
Bihar & Orissa,
India. 3054

WANTED.

WANTED STONE BREAKER second size, hand in good condition, state age, size, make and price to Box No. 1029 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 4516

WANTED immediately 300 WATER-PROOF Canvas Kit bags for Sepoys.—Apply **QUARTERMASTER, 46th Punjab, Nowshera, N. W. F. P.** 3053

WANTED MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS (second hand). Apply stating condition and price to **BAND MASTER 7th Hants, Colaba.** 4527

A FURNISHED FLAT required, three rooms in Fort or Colaba. Details to Box No. 1032 Advt., Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 4521

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as **MANAGER or ACCOUNTANT** or both by an experienced young man. Good Reference. Apply Box No. 1030 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 4517

WANTED A LANDO LATE Motor Car very little used. Apply **CASSUM MAHOMED MITHA, Baboolnath 1st Cross road, Chowpatti, between 9 to 10 a.m.** 4522

WANTED—SUB-INSPECTORS for State Police pay Rs. 40 to 80 according to qualifications, trained hands should apply to **GENERAL SUPDT. POLICE, Kotai.** 5042

REQUIRED a certificated SECOND MARINE ENGINEER European or Native, salary Rs. 285 per month, for the **Peris Coal Coy. Limited, Perim Island.** Apply personally to **Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & COY. Home Street, Fort, Bombay.** 4524

WANTED a very smart hardworking EUROPEAN STEWARD, must have hotel experience, total abstainer. Good salary to competent man. Apply personally at 6 p. m. **CARLTON HOTEL.** 4506

WANTED for our Mills at Kurla and Ahmedabad. MATRICULATED PARSIS APPRENTICES of strong physique. Apply—**TATA SONS & CO., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.** 4491

WANTED—One Female Assistant Surgeon for Bannu, N. W. F. P. Municipality. Pay Rs. 200 a month, with good prospects. Apply with copies of certificates to—**SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Bannu.** 3050

WANTED—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months. **DR. H. HOLST,** 309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library), Hours 11-3; week days only. 4241

WANTED—A TONGA Inspector for R. & K. Railway Tonga, Establishment at Kathgodam, to join on 15th December 1914, on three months' probation. Must be energetic and possessing a thorough knowledge of horses and their treatment. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, with house free. Applications will be received till 1st December 1914. 3054

WANTED—A fully trained European Nurse is required for the Imbarah Hospital, Chinsurah, E. I. Railway. Salary Rs. 130-5-140 with furnished quarters, etc., and two months leave in the year. Apply to—**H. B. FOSTER, Major I.M.S., Superintendent, Imbarah Hospital.** 3051

WANTED—For Victoria High School, Barwani, a graduate strong in Mathematics and History. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th December 1914.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
State Education,
Barwani, C. I. 3055

WANTED—For VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL, Barwani a graduate strong in Mathematics and History. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th December 1914.

THE SUPERINTENDENT
STATE EDUCATION,
BARWANI, C. I. 4435

WANTED applications for posts of Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English Education and medically fit need apply. Military pensioners having these qualifications will be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to **COMMANDANT, Bhavnagar Infantry, Kathiawar.** 4439

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AN ENGLISH VIS-A-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to **MR. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road.** 2620

WALNUTS 9 lbs nett, Rs. 3, V. P. Parcel Post, all charges included. Apply to **CAPTAIN BANON, the Manak Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu."** 4143

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ONE STEAM TRACTION of 6 tons in perfect working order boiler certified in full working pressure of 200 lbs. Apply to Box No. 1031 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 4518

FOR SALE—A rubber tyred angular strong light VICTORIA with brake, monsoon fittings and single harness. Price Rs. 300. Apply **HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, Queen's Road.** 4434

FOR SALE—Complete **ELECTRIC PLANT WITH ENGINES** various motors wires etc. 400 Volts. In complete working order. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, **Phoolchand BAGLA SPINNING MILLS COY. HATHRAS CITY.** 4501

FOR SALE—The following as owner bought motor cars:—
One Landaulet, by Fort Coach Factory (Mr. Press).
One Dog-cart four wheeled, by Fort Coach Factory (Mr. Press).
One Canoe shaped Victoria ordered especially from England.
One Cabriolette (GIG).
One Bay Water Mare 14-2½ five years old quiet and sound, with or without harness.
One pair harness Silver plated very little used.

All carriages built to order and in good condition. Apply Secretary to **B. J. MAKANJI,** 4455 257, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—One big Ice Machine by H. J. West. Capacity, one ton in 24 hours.
2. One small Ice machine, capacity 3 Mds. in 12 hours.
3. One small Ice machine, capacity 3 Mds. in 12 hours.

Above are all other machines. Also a complete Electrical Plant, suitable for Palace lighting, etc., consisting of 3 Portable Loco Boilers, 3 Marshall Vertical Engines and Silvertown Dynamos, with control, Switchboard, total capacity of two machines K.W. 21 at 110 Volts each, and one machine K.W. 11 at 110 Volts, Direct current, complete with steam piping, Pumps and all accessories.

The undersigned will be prepared to consider any reasonable offer for part or whole of the above, of which full particulars will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Marwar State, Jodhpur.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately completed by The Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply **Mrs. OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona.** 3049

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR Gwalia Tank on the Hill. Open all sides. Any caste. Rent Rs. 100. Apply with—**D. L. BAT-LEEBOYE.** 4472

TO BE LET—Ground, first and second floor of a Bungalow situated on Wardeo Road as a whole or separately. Apply **DAMODAR RAMJEE, 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.** 4301

TO LET—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'C' Bungalows furnished for season. Apply **MRS. COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi.** 4308

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3004

AVAILABLE TWO AIRY ROOMS, with bathrooms, private entrance. With or without board. Healthy locality in Byculla—tram and train convenient. Apply to Box No. 555 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

TO BE LET First class offices on the first floor of a house on Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Thacker & Co. Ltd., with floor space of nearly 4,700 square feet. Will be fitted with Electric lights and fans. For rent and other particulars, apply to **E. W. FLOWER & SONS.**

HOUSE AGENTS.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No., 458. 4509

TO BE LET THE FIRST FLOOR of WELLINGTON HOUSE at Apollo Bunder with Electric lights and fans and tiled flooring. This is a favourite house. For rent and other particulars, apply to **E. W. FLOWER & SON.**

HOUSE AGENTS.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4405

TO BE LET—TWO GOOD FLATS in ALEXANDRA HOUSE on Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, with Electric lights and fans. Rent moderate. Apply to **E. W. FLOWER & SON.**

HOUSE AGENTS.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4505

TO BE LET—A portion of shop on Hornby Road opposite Whiteaway Laitlaw. Suitable for Jeweller, Watchmaker, Fancy-goods, Tailor, etc. Apply **COWPER & COMPANY, Opticians, Next to Fort Fire Brigade Station, Hornby Road.** 4526

TO BE LET.

TO LET—BIG AIRY FLATS and BIG SHOP in "Saraswati Mahal" on the Carnar. Rents moderate. Apply to Messrs. DHARKER BROTHERS, "Saraswati Mahal" No. 2 Bombay. 4478

TO BE LET—Two bungalows at Santa Cruz, with excellent accommodation and out-houses, near the Jackal Club, close to the Railway Station. Rents moderate. Apply **SECRETARY, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi Road, Bombay.** 4520

TO LET A portion of shop on Hornby Road opposite Whiteaway Laitlaw. Suitable for Jeweller, Watchmaker, Fancy-goods, Tailor, etc. Apply **COWPER & COMPANY, Opticians, Next to Fort Fire Brigade Station, Hornby Road.** 4526

NOTICES.

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fortieth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1914.
II. To declare Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th December, 1914, to 23rd December, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st November, 1914. 4510

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be convened for the purpose of the Ordinary General Meeting is finished, at which it is intended to propose the following:

(a) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 17 namely:—
"If several persons are registered as joint-holders of any share they shall be severally as well as jointly liable for any call, payment, or other liability in respect of such share but the first named upon the register shall, as regards voting proxy and service of notices, be deemed the sole owner thereof. Any of such persons may give effectual receipts for dividends, bonus return of capital, or other payments and upon the death of a registered joint-holder the surviving registered joint-holders or holder shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as entitled to the share. For the purpose of the above, the executor or administrator of a deceased shareholder (whether a European, Hindu, Mahomedan or otherwise)."

(b) In Article 26 the words "not being one of several jointholders" shall be inserted after the words "The executor or administrator of a deceased shareholder (whether a European, Hindu, Mahomedan or otherwise)."

By Order of the Board,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
Dated this 18th November 1914. 4459

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27 Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November 1914, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1914 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th November to 2nd December 1914, both days inclusive. During this period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors.
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 18th November, 1914. 4459

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay on Thursday, the 10th December, 1914, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1914.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 10th December, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1914. 4512

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M. 21.0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	1.2.3. H. M. 8.30
2.0.37	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Arr. 7.35
6.45	" " " " "	" 8.45
22.20	" " " " "	" 9.0
6.45	" " " " "	" 22.12
7.18	" " " " "	" 22.32
11.17	" " " " "	" 17.50
14.0	" " " " "	" 14.54
14.40	" " " " "	" 16.13
15.50	" " " " "	" 13.32
20.18	" " " " "	" 8.48

* Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express. Stations. Up Northern Express.

1.2.3. H. M. 21.0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	1.2.3. H. M. 8.30
2.0.37	Arr. Delhi	Arr. 7.35
6.45	" " " " "	" 8.45
22.20	" " " " "	" 9.0
6.45	" " " " "	" 22.12
7.18	" " " " "	" 22.32
11.17	" " " " "	" 17.50
14.0	" " " " "	" 14.54
14.40	" " " " "	" 16.13
15.50	" " " " "	" 13.32
20.18	" " " " "	" 8.48

* through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala, change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

Notes.—For timings 1 Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. MA. NECKJI ADESHIR LIMBOOWALLA has contracted to sell to our client MR. KHURSHEDJI FRAMJI NARIMAN, the undermentioned property situate at Ferguson Road, Parol. Any person or persons having any right title interest claim or demand in or upon the said property by way of inheritance maintenance lien sale lease mortgage charge trust gift easement incumbrance reversion or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void and the property will be transferred to the name of the purchaser in the records of the Collector and Municipality.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of 400 square feet more or less situate at Ferguson Road, Parol, containing by admeasurement 422 sq. yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land revenue under old No. 179, New No. B/12114 and New Survey No. 1/2813 and 3/2814 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G. No. 2059 (3) and Street No. 1095 B and bounded on the East by the land of Byramji Heerjiyaji Warden, on the West by the property of Gannu Sadasiv and Manek Sadasiv and on the South by Mayor Sasson Mills.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1914.
DASTUR AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1915. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10.30 a.m.

About three scholarships (value Rs. 15 per annum) will be awarded to the Matrikulates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and send in their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matrikulates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL.

Bombay Veterinary College,
Parol, Bombay, 24th October, 1914.

NOTICE.

S. S. "STEINTURN" and "MOLTEFELS."

THE PRIZE COURT, Colombo, has authorized the Crown to convey cargoes of these ships to Madras and Calcutta and to collect freight and agency charges on released goods which will be delivered at the ports consigned to Chittagong will be delivered at Calcutta. The ships will sail on or about the 10th December 1914. This notice is issued under the directions of the Colombo Prize Court, to enable consignees to effect insurance. Applications for delivery should be sent to Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Company, Madras, or to Messrs. Graham & Co. at Calcutta.

F. BOWES,

Principal Collector of Customs,
Colombo.
21st November, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the partnership consisting of Messrs. CHAGAN KHUSHAL and MR. DARASHAH RUSTOMJI ARYA in the firm of M. DARASHAH and CO., has been dissolved as from the 1st of April 1914, and Messrs. CHAGAN KHUSHAL and MR. DARASHAH RUSTOMJI ARYA are hereby requested to make payments at my clients shop in the Mulji Jetha Market and they are hereby warned against dealing with or making any payments to the said Mr. Darashah Rustomji Arya as a partner in the said firm of Messrs. M. Darashah and Co., his right to act for or receive any money on behalf of the said firm of M. Darashah and Co., having come to an end.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1914.
NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Attorney for Messrs.
Chagan Khushal.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF LAND AT POISAR, NEAR B. B. & C. I. RY. BORIVLI STATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

AUCTION SALE-

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
... 58 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE
LANDED PROPERTY AT SADASHIV
STREET, GIRAUM.

HIGH COURT.

D. O. C. J. Suit No. 732 of 1911.

SARASWATIBAI widow of DINANATHJI
MANEKJI, ... Plaintiffs,

CHOTU GAJANAN, minor and another
... Defendants.

On Saturday the 5th December at 4.30
p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers, will, under instructions from
Mr. Triumdas Ranchordas, the Receiver
appointed in the above suit by the
Court Decree dated 19th July, 1912, and
in pursuance of the directions and order
contained in the said consent decree, sell
by Public Auction the following very
valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and
Tax Freehold Land or Ground with the
building standing thereon situate at
Sadashiv Street outside the Fort of Bom-
bay, containing by admeasurement
1742 square yards or thereabouts
registered by the Collector of
Land Revenue under old No. 531, New No.
2575, Old Survey No. 536 and New Sur-
vey No. 7819 and assessed by the Assessor
of Municipal Rates and Taxes under
Ward No. D, No. 951 and Street No. 7
and bounded as follows—That is to
say on or towards the North by the prop-
erty of Dinanathji Vithoba and the part
of the late Pandurang Vithoba on or
towards the south by the property of
Gopinath Krishnaji and others on or to-
wards the East by the property of Pandu-
rang Moroba and on or towards the West
by the Sadashiv Street.

For further particulars, printed condi-
tions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds
application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary,
Ferreira & Diwan attorneys for the
receiver, herein at their office at No. 109,
Meadows Street, Fort, or to the under-
signed.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th November 1914.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
AGENTS

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY the 25th November at 2.30
p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., are
instructed to sell by public auction the
teak and blackwood, Office and household
furniture including fancy velvet and satin
lined drawing room suites, arm and
armless & revolving chairs, fancy cabinets,
dressing chest of drawers, wooden
cots, hat and music stands, flower vases,
cradle cane arm easy chairs teak and black-
wood fanmy almyrabs, blackwood cupboards
in two pieces, cloth and glass screens, cane
benches, writing and dressing tables, book
stands, fancy double top teapots, William
Type-writer, safe phonographs, records
etc., etc.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant
in aid of

The Bombay Branch
of the
IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF
FUND

will take place
in the

TOWN HALL

on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.

at 9.30 p.m.

under the patronage of

THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA

THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY
AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT,

R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. 2 each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

F. PEN. K. Joint Honorary Secs.

SPENCER, Secs. and Treasurers.

KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.
at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS

We are showing every week films taken at
great risk by intrepid operators.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

In which is shown for the first time on the
screen

THE BRITISH ARMY

ENTRECHING!

And actually in the FIRING LINE!

GERM-HUNS AWAITING

ATTACK.

The only film taken of the Huns in action,
CHERRY KEARTON'S CAMERA.
Riddled with Bullets; yet by a miracle a
film of the brave

KING OF THE BELGIANS

With his troops in intact, and is being shown
this week. Demonstrating that German
Bullets cannot even destroy the Royal
Hero in Cinematography!

1ST LIFE GUARDS IN BELGIUM

Our King-Emperor's Body Guard
in Battle Order.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.

Britain's great supremacy in this science show-
ing wireless in Warfare.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

The great Australian Contingent leave amidst
tremendous enthusiasm for Europe.

"IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO GET

TO BERLIN, BUT THEY'LL GET

RIGHT THERE!"

No advance in Prices.

Boxes Ra. 10, Sofas 7, Stalls 2 Dress

Circle Ra. 2 & 1.

Pit Stalls Ans 8, Gallery Ans 4.

ONLY FOR ONE WEEK.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. NOT TO LOSE IT.

OUR GRAND SENSATIONAL PROGRAMME

Beginning from Saturday, 28th November.

SHOWING.

6,000 feet long star film in five Parts.

ATLANTIS

OR

The Disaster in the Mid Ocean of the Big Steamer

TITANIC.

And the great trouble taken by R. M. S. Roland for the Rescue.
Besides other latest war Films.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Telephone No. 1266.

Sandhurst Road.

Prize shows—Saturday and Sunday, 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)

Time 7 to 8.30, 9 to 10.30, 10.45 to 12.15 (S. T.)

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

EXCLUSIVE BOOKING AT GREAT EXPENSE

OF THE

GREAT AMERICAN DETECTIVE DRAMA

A VICTIM OF THE CAMORRA

THE ADVENTURES OF LIEUT. PETROSINO.

IN THREE PARTS—4000 FEET.

A Detective Drama of Absorbing Interest based on Actual Occurrences show-
ing the Thrilling Adventures of the Greatest 'Tec of the Age.

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS

LATEST PICTURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE FIELD.

WEDDING OF THE RAJA

WHEN WOMEN

OF THAKORA.

ARE POLICE

Beautifully Coloured.

A Ripping Comic.

3 Shows Nightly :—7 to 8.15, 8.30 to 9.45, & 10 to 11.15.

SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS {PRIZE SHOW—5.30 to 6.45

EXTRA .. —11.15 to 12.30.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

LTD., ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 272, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade

Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,00,000.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to

enable married persons to make provision

after their death for their wives in the

shape of a monthly pension for life. Sub-

scriptions are based upon a very low scale.

No distinction between European and India-

lives. Funds are invested in Government and

other approved securities. Thirty per cent

of the total subscription is refunded to a

subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing

him. Twelve months' grace is al-

lowed for paying subscription in the event

of a subscriber losing his employment. Libe-

ral commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

TO NIGHT.

We shall Present

AN ALL STAR PROGRAMME

OF

PATHE'S PERFECT PICTURES.

The Brilliant Photo-Play.

TO SHIELD HER SON

TO SHIELD HER SON

TO SHIELD HER SON

Without exception this is a story that
appeals to heart interest. The artistes in
the principal parts give us some magni-
ficent work that will be sure to command
the appreciation of our audience.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

A picture full of Life.

OUR WAR FILMS.

OUR WAR FILMS.

OUR WAR FILMS.

Direct from the battle-fields of Europe

No expense has been spared in securing

these pictures.

GETTING HIS OWN BACK.

GETTING HIS OWN BACK.

GETTING HIS OWN BACK.

A typical "Imperial" comic.

ITS A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

BUT ONLY

A SHORT DRIVE TO OUR POPULAR THEATRE

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8.30, 8.45 to 10.15, 10.30 to 12

Prize Shows :

Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6.30

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRIZES.

Under European Management.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

The Bay depression has disappeared and
small decreased largely in Burma; a local
disturbance has given some rain in north
Baluchistan. Elsewhere weather has been
dry.

Forecast:—Some rain in north Punjab
and surrounding hills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8
hours on Tuesday, the 24th November, 1914,
giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme
eastern districts and lightly clouded else-
where. The air is damper than usual in the
north and the east Punjab. Night tem-
perature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.
Humidity is normal or in defect.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to
moderately clouded in Sind and clear or
lightly clouded in Rajputana. Night tem-
perature is in moderate to considerable de-
fect. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.
Humidity is in moderate to considerable de-
fect. Night temperature is below normal at
Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies
are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and
lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Hu-
midity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been
dry in the reporting area in India. The distri-
bution of rain in the north-west are more pro-
nounced to-day. Moderate rain has fallen at
Quetta and light to moderate cloud has ap-
peared in the western half of the Punjab

and Sind.

A few showers may occur in upper Sind and
the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on

TUESDAY, the 23rd of November, 1914.

STATIONS.

Maximum of

Minimum of

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 23rd November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.

4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ... 29.800 inches.

Temperature of Air ... 80.0 degrees

Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 69.8 "

Dew Point ... 64.4 "

Relative Humidity ... 0.584 "

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 23rd.	
Bar Silver Spot	22 5/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5%	
since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 mths sight	3 1/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 mths sight	3 1/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 1/8
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
7 day market loans	1 1/2

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Nov. 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	67,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain and Continent	43,000
Futures at New York January	7.47
Previous closing price	7.45
Future at New York March	7.50
Previous closing price	7.47
Spot Cotton at New York	7.75
Previous price	7.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7.14
Previous price	7.14
Futures at New Orleans December	7.27
Previous price	7.25
Futures at New Orleans May	7.69
Previous price	7.66
Demand Bills	4.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd.

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
.. Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
.. Imports	5,911
Mid American	4.50 plus 3
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	7.05 ungd.
New York Official noon call	
January new crop	7.50
March old	7.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
May new crop	7.71

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 23rd.

Liverpool Nov. 23rd.	
Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.20 plus 4
July-Aug.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	4.27 plus 4
Oct.-Nov.	Nominal
Nov.-Dec.	4.37 plus 5
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.43 plus 4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd.

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd.	
Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total	5,911
Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.17 plus 1
July-Aug.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	4.24 plus 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nominal
Nov.-Dec.	4.34 plus 2
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.41 plus 2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 23rd.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. O.L.F.	80 1/2
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,080,000
Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	44 1/2
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6-5
Porta	Hall
Standard Copper G. M. B.	5 5/8
Copper ungd.	71
Yellow Metal ungd.	6 1/2
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	
G. O. B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11-10-0
Freight.	
Coals—Carroll to Bombay Canal	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat	22 6
Mauritius Crystals Hull	26
Rubber	
Para Rubber	2 7/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 24th November.

Imports and Exports of Treasure.	
Packages.	Rs. From. Importer.
2 boxes gold, 17,184	Sundry
sovereigns, 1,740	Adm.
and silver, 2,500	Importers.
Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 21st and 22nd Nov. 1914.	
G. I. P. Railway	189
B. E. & C. I. Railway	64
	214,920
	76,371

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 4 lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and the tone of the market is quiet. Business is confined to a small enquiry for Bank remittance.

Quotations—	
SALES SLIP—	
T.T. ready	1 3 13/16
D.D. mail	1 3 1/2
T.T. forward Jan.	1 3 1/2
SALES BUTTER—	
Private D.D. ready	1 4 1-16
Credit 3 mths ready	1 4 1/2
90 d/s Japan Nov.	146 1/2

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 22 5/8. The local market is quiet but steady and prices have been practically unchanged.

throughout the day, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote—	
English bar gold	Rs. 12 0
Ready Bar Silver (coin duty)	70 10 0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady and transactions were reported at Rs. 914. 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short-dated), changed hands at Rs. 95.

SHARES.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 180. Amritsar Patli Railway shares were placed at Rs. 139. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood steady at Rs. 84 and Deferred at Rs. 147. Preference changed hands at Rs. 156 (cum. div.). Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 840. Central Provinces Railway shares improved to Rs. 106. Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 194 and Rs. 195. Preference were in demand at Rs. 168.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market closed steadier with futures 3 to 4 points higher. In the local market there was little change in prices on opening this morning, and the tone was quiet but steady. Later in the day, some enquiry in the bazaar, prices improved about Rs. 2, and good Broach was done at Rs. 173. At Colaba a reaction set in, and with more sellers than buyers rates gave up about Rs. 3, the market closing quiet at our quotations. Only a small business is reported. Ready cotton continues quiet but steady. The offers are very moderate and shippers and mills are buying quietly for their immediate requirements. Quotations—

Good Broach	Rs. 176 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 168 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 165 "
Fine Yarnal	Rs. 161 "
Fine Dhamangan Pulgaon	Rs. 158 "
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 153 "
Fine Khangan Akola	Rs. 150 "
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 149 "
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 139 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 123 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 122 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 122 Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 120, Jan.

The following letter is from the New York correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian,"

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Progress in straightening out affairs is slow, but the fact that headway is being made is encouraging, as the problems that confronted the trade were by no means easy to solve. Not only did affairs in the futures markets need rectification but something had to be done for the producers in the South, who had a record-breaking crop on their hands and the chief outlet for it virtually cut off owing to the European war. Now the situation is clearing in both the futures markets and in the South. The acceptance of the syndicate plan to absorb the outstanding speculative contracts is looked upon as a certainty, and when this is announced it is expected the exchanges will reopen, and with the speculative machinery of these institutions again working both producer and consumer will be on a much firmer footing than at present. Since the outbreak of the war prices for the actual, in the South, have declined rapidly, but during the latter part of the present week considerable resistance was encountered, although there was no pronounced improvement in the demand.

THE BANKERS' POOL.

The progress of the \$150,000,000 pool fostered by St. Louis bankers, for the purpose of relieving the planters of the South, was felt to be responsible for the sudden turn for the better in the spot markets. The plans of the syndicate for the relief of the South have been the first to be sanctioned by the Administration at Washington. Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board have given their approval, and it is now intimated that the Federal Reserve Board will manage the pool. According to the syndicate, a considerable portion of the \$150,000,000 has already been subscribed. New York banks have credited with contributing \$50,000,000. Through this pool, five million bales of cotton are expected to be taken care of, as according to the plans loans of \$30 a bale may be made to the farmers. While Southern Senators and Representatives have been demanding that the Federal Government should purchase five million bales of cotton through a bond issue of \$250,000,000, it is evident that the present Administration is opposed to that method of ameliorating the conditions in the cotton States. According to Washington advice, President Wilson will veto such a proposition if passed by Congress.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST LIVERPOOL.

The action of Liverpool in requesting the release of margins to Liverpool firms interested has caused considerable contention here. It is felt that Liverpool has been "pushing New York rather hard" in order to protect itself. It is considered that the release of margins is not due until the contracts are closed, and while general sentiment is against any such procedure, it is said that should the margins be released Liverpool would be preferred to the creditor. Liverpool's reduction in the price of January-February also brought forth criticism. It was claimed that the reduction would put a stop to business entirely. The reduction to 4 1/2 for January-February would mean that New York would have to reduce December to the 8 cents level. Business in the spot markets during the past week has been much heavier than any time since the war started, but sales are still below those of a normal season. Prices have also touched new low levels, but late in the week they showed a much steadier tendency, recoveries having been noted in many of the markets. While present prices of the actual are undoubtedly attractive to domestic spinners, they are having as much difficulty in financing their purchases as the South is having in financing its holdings. Farmers in the South-west are selling as little cotton as possible, and continue to hold for higher prices. In Oklahoma, it is said, fully three-quarters of the crop is being held by producers. In the Central and Eastern States, however, as the movement increases offerings become more liberal and the demand is easily satisfied. In fact, the continued liberal offerings have led spinners to believe that prices will decline further, and the majority of the consumers are satisfying immediate needs only. Exports have been more liberal during the past week.

THE CROPS—THIS AND THE NEXT.

As a result of the upset conditions the trade is kept in ignorance as to crop conditions in the South, few reports being received. Heavy rains have fallen in the Eastern and Central States, but apart from the delaying of the gathering of the crop they have done little damage. Late in the week freezing temperatures in the western portions of Texas and Oklahoma attracted considerable attention, but it is thought little damage will result, as the crop over most of that section is virtually mature. It is also expected that much colder weather, and frost, will follow the present rain in the Eastern and Central States. A killing frost, as a matter of fact, would be welcomed by the greater portion of the producers in the belt, as it is felt that a good freeze over the late producing sections would have a tendency to steady values for the actual. Complaints are still being received from Texas to the effect that considerable damage has been done to the crop by insects. Owing to the clear, dry weather during the greater part of the picking season the crop is said to be the highest grade yield for years. In the Central and Eastern States, owing to the excessive rains, the ginnings have been light, but in the South-west it is estimated that

fully half the crop has been gathered and ginned. It is predicted that little attempt will be made this season to have "bolly cotton." This cotton is secured by picking out the seed cotton from bolls damaged by frost and not fully opened. Movements have been started in all the Southern States prohibiting or limiting the planting of cotton next season. The making of laws curtailing the planting of any sort of crop or any number of acres, however, is very unlikely, and it will depend entirely on the individual farmer as to what the acreage will be next season. The movements to limit the acreage are not expected to materialize. A feasible way to help the farmer to sell his cotton this year would be to finance the spinners so that they could purchase the staple. It is claimed that many of the domestic as well as foreign spinners would purchase more than a season's supply at prevailing prices were they financially able to do so.

While conditions in the dry goods markets have continued quiet, the prevailing low prices have resulted in some improvement in demand, with the market displaying a much steadier undertone. Stocks in manufacturers' hands have been considerably reduced, and as no further reductions are looked for in values, buyers are showing more interest in their requirements for future delivery of the price of the raw material. However, this business is still far below normal. Print cloth sales have been much heavier, the low prices having stimulated demand. Yarns continue dull and prices easier. Stocks in many sections are reported to be accumulating. Export business is increasing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone quiet but steady. We quote:—Ready White Karachi Rs. 7-5-0 B.T. White Faisal Rs. 6-3-0 B.T. Linseed:—Tone steady. We quote:—Ready White Rs. 7-4-0 B.T. Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady. We quote:—Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-12-0 B.T. Ready Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-8-0 B.T. Poppyseed:—Tone quiet. We quote:—Ready Rs. 7-12-0 B.T. Castor:—Tone steady. We quote:—Ready Rs. 5-15-0 B.T. Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. Rs. 39-0-0 Mimbara Ready Rs. 41-0-0 Cottonseed:—Tone quiet. We quote:—Ready Rs. 2-13-0 B.T. Mowseed:—Tone steady. Ready quote:—Rs. 4-0-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	3,910 Bales
Wheat	14,618 Cwts.
Linseed	515 "
Rape, Rai etc.	17 "
Castor	2,508 "
Poppyseed	2,177 "
Groundnut	2,000 "
Castorseed	2,487 "
Rice	385 "
Myrabolams	4,141 "
Cottonseed	91 "
Mowseed	9,797 "
Gram	5,227 "
Jowar	Nil "
Mazze	2,376 "
Barley	2,376 "

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIAN MILLS.

The monthly statistics of the production of Indian Cotton Mills for September have just been published by the Government of India.

These figures are compiled in the department of statistics, India from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896. The returns are furnished by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, the Collector of Bombay, the Boards of Revenue, Madras and the United Provinces, the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, the Chief Customs Authority in the Central Provinces and Berar, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, and the District Officers in Native States, and the French Government at Pondicherry.

The result of the spinning and weaving in cotton mills in September 1914, may be briefly summarised as follows:—Yarn spun 51,369,947 lbs.; woven goods manufactured 17,477,778 lbs.

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 51 million lbs., and that of woven goods to 17 million lbs., as compared with 54 and 27 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year, the decrease in both cases being about 10 per cent.

In the six months April to September 1914, the quantities were 342 million lbs. of yarn and 131 million lbs. of woven goods.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in India in 1914 is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during September and the six months April to September, 1913 and 1914. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of September was 46 million lbs., and the imports of the same counts were 13,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 6 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 2,45,000 lbs. as against 1 million lbs. and 270,000 lbs., respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the following goods:—Grey and bleached goods, Shirting and long cloth, T-cloths, domestics and sheetings, Dauties, Chadars, Coloured piece-goods.

The ex-cise duty realised on woven goods in September 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,68,000 and in the six months April to September 1914 Rs. 17,91,000, as compared with Rs. 3,26,000 and Rs. 21,73,000 respectively in the corresponding periods of 1913. The value of goods woven in Indian mills is estimated at Rs. 1,05,20,000 in September 1914 and at Rs. 5,12,00,000 in the six months April to September 1914. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in September 1914 was Rs. 2,31,56,000 and that in the six months April to September 1914 Rs. 24,28,32,000.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 180—B13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 24.	
City of Florence	Boyle
Yorkmoor	Great
Lawee	Smith

DEPARTURES.

November 24.	
Querimba	Willaher
Clan Macalister	Taylor
The following vessel obtained post clearance yesterday:	
Aristo	A. Booth
The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:	
Steamer Quend	Mann
for Middleborough.	

S. S. City of Florence.—The City Line steamer City of Florence, 3,489 tons, Captain G. Boyle arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool which port she left on Oct. 22, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yorkmoor.—The steamer Yorkmoor, 2,717 tons, Captain J. Great, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Nov. 3 with coal.

S. S. Lawee.—The steamer Lawee 1,817 tons, Captain W. P. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah which port she left on Nov. 9 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Querimba.—The S. N. Y. Co. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,357 tons, Captain H. T. Willsher, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

S. S. Aristo.—The steamer Aristo, 2,760 tons, Captain A. J. P. O. Smith, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general same bottom cargo.

S. S. Nankin.—The P. & O. steamer Nankin with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 24th instant.

S. S. Malay Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday November 24th, 1914.

Aristo	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macalister	Booth	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Satunji, Ebrahim, Babidra, Mahomed, Bo. S. N. Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Calcutta, Bidand, W. & A. G. & Co. City of Poonah, McNeil, E. N. & Co. City of Florence, Boyle, E. N. & Co. Hemedan, Sparrow, W. & A. G. & Co. Homayun, Courtenay, T. Morrison & Co. Yarnum, Courtenay, T. Morrison & Co. Jedah, Terael, T. M. & Co. Locksley Hall, Gardner, E. N. & Co. Lawee, Smith, E. N. & Co. Meteor, Remmersen, W. & A. G. & Co. Queen Mary, Latimer, E. N. & Co. Rajput, Thomson, T. M. & Co. Avimoor, Williams, T. Jewandas & Co. Star of India, Funcham & Co. Islami, Watson, T. M. & Co. Stephans, Kimpfle, M. M. & Co. Salda, Robinson, W. M. & Co. Alavi, Richardson, W. M. & Co. Queen Annie, McKay, M. M. & Co. Kaiser-Hind, Bennett, P. & G. & Co. Kinross, Fribbie, E. N. & Co. Kaliba, Stewart, T. M. & Co. Yorkmoor, Great, T. M. & Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL. Seindia (s) 100 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 200 bales cotton fly, S. Byramjee; 230 bales hemp, Eddle Reeve and Co.; 602 cwts. Linseed, J. C. G. Bell and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW. Seindia (s) 674 cwts. staves of hogsheads, 369 cwts. end of hogsheads, 486 cwts. iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES. Seindia (s) 20 cwts. ajowan seed, Volkart Brothers; 401 cwts. mustard seed, John Fakhiri.

FOR NEW YORK. Seindia (s) 250 cwts. cashew nuts, E. Jivandas and Co.

City of York (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. K. and Co.; 112 cwts. oil cakes, The New Mahabam Oil Mill.

Kaiser-Hind (s) 1 bale woolen carpets, King King and Co.; 12 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverjee and Co.

FOR LONDON. Lindensfeld (s) 69 bales savi cotton, B. Hurbum; 56 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 415 cwts. turmeric, 100 cwts. cashew nuts, 10 cwts. cardamom seed, S. Jacob; 1,880 bales bone meal, Hollingshead and Co.; 135 cwts. mowra seed, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 500 bales mowra, K. Viaman and Co.; 2,000 cwts. mowra seed, 1,300 cwts. Linseed, 2,000 cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Kaiser-Hind (s) 25 bales cow hides, V. Esam and Co.; 29 bales cow hides, 28 bales sheep and goat skins, E. M. Kooka; 122 bales cow hides, S. Jacobson and Co.; 7 bales goat skins, A. and E. H. Mohomed; 40 bales cow hides, 14 bales goat skins, M. J. 600m and Co.; 71 bales cow hides, 50 cwts. walrus, Graham and Co.; 3 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomer and Son.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH. Queen Maund (s) 3,900 tons manganese ore, James Mackintosh and Co.

Rinaldo (s) 42 bales hemp, J. Bastomjee. Hindoo (s) 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 24.

S. S. Kaiser-Hind from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—18 cases cotton goods, 138 bales blankets, 43 bales grey shirtings, 1 bale carpets, 8 cases woolen goods, 1 case cotton and woolen goods, 6 boxes specie, 223 bars silver, 3 boxes bar gold, 3 parcels silver assays, 13 cases cigarettes, 6 cases cigars, 2 cases 2 packages tobacco, 2 cases saffron, 12 cases carbolio powder, 40 kegs soda, 105 bags dextrine, 1 case clocks, 2 cases clocks, 139 packages grapes and nuts, 70 cases emulsion, 1,680 cases juice, 80 cases milk, 2,469 cases 600 packages provisions, 50 cases instant coffee, 50 cases walrus, 80 drums coconut oil, 2 cases olives, 2 cases sardines, 4 cases perfume, 196 cases confectionery, 24 cases 20 bales paper, 420 bales yarn, 59 cases unbleached spirits, 3 cases sewing wax, 58 ingots copper, 127 cases ale and stout, 75 cases beer, 75 cases beer and porter, 269 cases 2 hogsheads gin, 105 cases gin and wine, 2 cases 100 and what, 50 cases whisky, 10 packages whisky and wine, 11 cases bitters, 1,199 cases 1 cask 1 hogshead brandy, 4 pipes 12 hogsheads 1 cask 226 cases wine, 55 cases varnish, 59 cases unbleached spirits, 3 cases perfumed spirit, 11 cases 10 bundles soap, 3,221 cases cement, 18 cases ivory, 10 bags flour, 10 cases glass bottles, 1 package 5,860 kegs 27 cases 100 and what, 100 cases paint and colour.

S. S. Alavi from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—2 cases specie, 5 fottas aloes, 2 bags br. brass, 4 numbers c. gas cylinders.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. 180—C18

The WEST END

Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — KEAT —

**A STIMULANT *without*
ALCOHOL**

and mail steamer that passed within their shadow, and since the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and ourselves it was of the utmost importance that these positions should be speedily taken; which they were. Of course, it is not to be supposed that had the Turks succeeded in putting this menace into a practical effect, that they could have enjoyed anything but a temporary domination of the Strait, but it is gratifying that the action of the Naval and Military authorities was so prompt, that they had no time to make any use of the position they had hurriedly prepared. This putative fortress is the Gibraltar of the East and it is better that as such it will remain in the possession of a power more capable of holding so great a key to the commerce of the world and realising the responsibility of its possession. Secondly, we, in India, have to congratulate ourselves on the success which has attended our arms on the Shat-el-Arab, through which the two famous streams, — the Tigris and the Euphrates, — make the sea. The importance of these operations is equally great inasmuch as this estuary is the channel by which all trade is carried on with the head of the Gulf. Although the Ottoman Empire has been bound by treaty not to fortify any point of this waterway, nevertheless they built a fort at Fao which stands at the Gulf entrance to the Shat-el-Arab. This fort was taken by our brigade on the 6th of this month, and pushing forward and they made themselves masters of the estuary for about four miles to the point where the Karun river flows into it, capturing on the way an armed Turkish camp and much war material, which no doubt from Berlin. These successes are of the highest importance to India and have removed an undesirable

Speaking to the members of the Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Wacha and Baptist on the estimates of the new Tansa main works, the Municipal Commissioner, at the Corporation meeting on Monday, seemed to be sanguine in spite of the pessimism of the three Councillors, that, though the entire works may not be completed in 1915, a very large and sufficient water from the new mains will be introduced into the city within the next twelve months to mitigate to a considerable extent the insufficient supply of water prevalent for some months past. No doubt the Tansa citizens will be delighted with the sanguine forecast made for the second time by the Commissioner in an accomplished fact. Mr. Wacha, however, stoutly maintained his pessimism by observing that contingencies may arise which might disappoint the consumers of water, especially the thirsty poor who were parched last summer by reason of the financial campaign. There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and the Municipal Commissioner would do well to temper his optimism by the wisdom taught by the proverb.

Apart from this, the discussion on the complaint made by veteran Tansa Councillors was highly instructive. In a scathing minute Mr. Wacha made the serious reflection that the framing of estimates of works of great public utility, which eventually cost fifty per cent. higher, would not be deprecated. Referring to the estimates he regretted that it was responsible who could be held, drawn and quartered. He justified that observation in his speech on Monday, by pointing out that the old Tansa Water Works had succeeded even after having been increased. The estimates had been properly provided for a balancing year at Parle for which about Rs. 1,00,000 were budgeted. Expenditure had exceeded that by Rs. 50,000. The directions had been so extensive and wasteful that the reservoir was nearly full! But even then the sinking of the mission was not exhausted. The new works were opened in 1892, with a grant by Lord and Lady Lansdowne. The total bill of costs came to be Rs. 1,00,000. The payment and a further item of Rs. 40,000.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon will arrive at Bombay to-day to take up their permanent residence for the season at Government House, Mahabar Hill. The Hon. Mr. B. K. B. will be, as usual, at the secretariat and at the Entrance Lodge to Government House in Wankeswar Road on all days till 6 p.m. daily, with the exception of Sundays.

Continuing her review of European states she adds: "The Balkan war is not at an end, Turkey must still recede. . . . The last acts of the great drama will be played on those plains and hills where

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.

FIGHT FOR YPRES.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

TURKISH DEFEATS IN
MESOPOTAMIA.IMPETUOUS ATTACKS REPULSED
BY RUSSIANS.

British Operations in Lower Mesopotamia have continued to be most successful. Basrah has been evacuated by the Turks and is now occupied by Lieutenant-General Barret's forces. The local Arabs are showing themselves friendly and well disposed to the British.

A communique says that Monday was marked by violent cannonades. The enemy directed his fire especially on Ypres where the belfry of the Cathedral, the markets and many houses are on fire; also on Soissons and Rheims.

The enemy made a number of hot attacks in the region of Argonne but were repulsed.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in congratulating the First Army Corps on the splendid defence of Ypres said: "It is doubtful whether the annals of the British Army contain a finer record."

Mr. Churchill read a statement in the Commons describing the recent raid on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen, where the British aviators descended to close range under a heavy fire and inflicted serious damage.

The Admiralty announces that a British patrol vessel rammed a German submarine off the north coast of Scotland. She foundered as the destroyer Garry arrived: twenty-six of the crew were saved, only one man being drowned.

The Vistula-Warta battle continues, and is assuming an extremely obstinate character to the north of Lodz. The Russians captured 5,000 Austrians last Saturday.

British warships have captured two Norwegian vessels, each with 2,000 tons of copper hidden beneath general merchandise, bound for Gothenberg. An engagement is reported from East Africa where a British force was despatched to seize a German railway terminus, but was not successful in its object.

The Sheriff of Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—
"The Dowager Countess Roberts has said that an expression of her grateful thanks may be conveyed through you to the Citizens of Bombay for their kind message of sympathy to her."

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY BASRAH.
VIOLENT CANNONADES IN WESTERN THEATRE.BRITISH OCCUPATION
OF BASRAH.

TURKS' RAPID RETREAT.

LOCAL ARABS FRIENDLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 24.
The following press communique has been issued:—The operations against the Turks in Lower Mesopotamia have continued to be most successful.

As a result of the Turkish defeats on the 11th, 15th and 17th instant and their severe losses, the enemy beat a rapid retreat.

On the night of the 21st the British warships reached Basrah, which had already been evacuated by the Turks.

The troops were meanwhile being pushed on as quickly as possible by land and water. At 9 a.m. on the 22nd a detachment arrived in boats and the remainder by twelve noon.

Basrah is now occupied by Lieutenant-General A. Barrett's force. Many of the enemy wounded were found in the town and eight Turkish guns were captured.

The local Arabs are showing themselves friendly and well disposed to us. All the British subjects at Basrah are safe and well and the town is in good order.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

Haji Ahmed Dowjee, President, Bombay Ismailia Aga Khan's Council, Bombay, has received the following telegram:—

His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to thank you and the Ismailia Aga Khan Council most cordially for your loyal message. The Viceroy warmly appreciates the helpful attitude which you and they have adopted, and feels sure that in the present as in the past he can place the fullest reliance upon the whole-hearted support of Indian Moslems.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, has sent the following cable to His Highness the Aga Khan in London:—
His Excellency the Governor much appreciates your loyal and helpful message to your followers.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

UNSUCCESSFUL RAID ON RAILWAY
TERMINUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 24.

A press communique states:—
Information has been received in regard to the operations in East Africa, from which it appears, that a force was sent from British East Africa to seize an important German railway terminus which was reported to be weakly held.

On the evening of the 2nd November 14 battalions were landed within two miles of the place and at once advanced. This force became engaged just outside the town but the enemy being in greatly superior strength compelled it to fall back and await reinforcements.

At 11 a.m. on the 4th November the attack was renewed when within 800 yards of the position. The attacking troops came under very heavy fire in the left flank. In spite of heavy casualties the 101st Grenadiers actually entered the town and crossed bayonets with the enemy.

On the right the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and the Kashmir Rifles pushed on under very heavy fire and got into the town. They, however, found themselves opposed by tiers of fire from houses and were eventually compelled to fall back to cover 500 yards from the enemy's position.

The losses were heavy and the hostile position was so strong that it was considered useless to renew the attack.

The force re-embarked and returned to its base to prepare for future operations.

From recent reports just received, the total casualties in this unsuccessful operation were 705 including 151 British officers and men. The wounded are mostly doing well and many are convalescent.

INTERVIEW WITH BELGIAN WAR
MINISTER.

The "Matin" publishes an interview which its Dunkirk representative has had with M. de Broqueville, the Belgian Minister of War.

In the course of a resume of the part played in the war by the Belgian Army the Minister said:

"We were certain our territory would be violated two years ago when the new military law was introduced, we were warned by a most well-informed Chief of State that the miracle of 1870 would not be reproduced. The opponents of the new military law, instructed in confidence by the crowned head in question, abated their attacks, and the law was passed. We were consequently on our guard."

"Directly the first diplomatic cloud appeared we acted. On August 1 we had mobilised and were on the way to arrest the progress of the Germans."

CANNONADING OF YPRES

BELFRY OF CATHEDRAL
ON FIRE.

WARM DAY IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

A communique says "Yesterday was marked by violent cannonades. The enemy directed his fire especially on Ypres where the belfry of the Cathedral, the markets and many houses are on fire; also on Soissons and Rheims."

"We had a warm day in the Argonne. The enemy made a number of exceedingly hot attacks but was repulsed."

"There was no change on the rest of the front."

PARIS, Nov. 24.

An official communique issued last evening says the cannonades continue to-day in the vicinity of Soissons and Rheims. Attacks on both sides in the Argonne were without result.

SIR J. FRENCH CONGRATULATE
FIRST CORPS.

RECORD FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in an army order to the First Corps congratulates them on the splendid defence of Ypres, including the defeat of fifteen fresh battalions of the Prussian Guard. He says it is doubtful whether the annals of the British army contain a finer record.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—
The correspondent of a Dutch paper says that the discontent among the Corps of Bavarian officers is increasing. They complain that they have been sacrificed by the Kaiser and always put in the front of the firing line and out of their 600,000 men not above 110,000 survived.

The indication of the possibility of action by the other Balkan powers is being watched with the greatest interest.

HOW BRITAIN MET THE WAR
CALL.

NO COMPLAINT ABOUT TAXES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the Commons last night Mr. Montagu referred to the total absence of complaint on account of the new taxes. He said we had reason to be proud of the manner in which all classes had met this sudden call. This augured well for our success.

INDIAN WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the Commons, Mr. Roberts announced that he would during the present week, move a vote on account of the Indian expenditure on the war, thus giving, an opportunity for a discussion on Indian affairs.

HOW GERMAN SPIES WORK.

Mr. Edwin Knight, who resided for many years in Brussels, gives his personal experience of the working of the German spy system in a letter to the "Times." He says:—

A resident spy as a rule is a doctor, engineer, small shopkeeper, shop assistant, clerk, hairdresser, tobacconist, hotel waiter, or hotel manager.

When the German Army progressed through Belgium we were amazed to find that people whom we had known for years—members of our clubs—were spies. It was no uncommon sight to find the German troops led into a village by a German who had been so long established there that people had quite forgotten his nationality. In other cases, the soldiers were shown their way about by former residents of German nationality, who had found out all they wanted and had gone back to Germany, corresponding meanwhile with Germans of the class I have mentioned.

Naturalisation is regarded by Germans as a matter of business convenience, and numbers of those who naturalised themselves in the Allied countries went back to Germany and are now fighting against Belgium, England, and France.

GERMANY'S MOST VITAL
CONSIDERATION.

IMPENDING COPPER FAMINE.

BRITISH WARSHIPS CAPTURE
4,000 TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

British warships have captured two Norwegian vessels, ostensibly bound for Gothenberg, with 2,000 tons of copper each hidden beneath general merchandise.

Another sign of Germany's copper famine for the manufacture of shell and cartridges, is that Americans who have just returned from Berlin affirm with noteworthy emphasis, that the shortage of copper and the lack of nitrates are absolutely Germany's most vital considerations and will make war impossible beyond June.

GERMAN SUBMARINE
RAMMED.

FOUNDERS OFF COAST OF SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 24. 1-10 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that a British patrol vessel rammed the German submarine U18 off the North Coast of Scotland yesterday. An hour later the submarine was seen on the surface flying the ensign. She foundered as the destroyer Garry arrived. She rescued 26 of the crew, only one being drowned.

THE SYDNEY'S LAST FIGHT.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The wounded of the Emden and the Sydney are now in hospital here, says a Colombo message.

The following official account of the fight has been issued:—The Sydney having received information by wireless at 7 a.m. on November 9th that a German cruiser had been sighted off the Cocos Island, proceeded at full speed to engage her. The Emden opened fire at 9-40 a.m. at a range of about 10,000 yards.

Considering the range, the Emden's shooting at the commencement of the action was accurate, one of the first shells carrying away the Sydney's foremost rangefinder. The Sydney replied and the Emden's fire rapidly became ineffective. Salvoes from the Sydney, striking the Emden carried away successively the foremost funnel and the foremost.

The second funnel and third funnel on the Emden was now badly damaged and she was on fire aft. The Sydney fired two more salvoes and proceeded to chase the collier Buresk which appeared during the action.

On boarding the Buresk they found the German prize crew had scuttled the ship making it impossible to save her. The crew were taken aboard the Sydney.

Meanwhile the Emden went aground on the weather side of Keeling Island. The Sydney then approached the Emden sending boats to pick up the German seamen who were in the water. After an exchange of signals between the Sydney and the Emden in the Morse code the Sydney formally demanded the surrender of the Emden but received no reply and the German flag was not hauled down.

The Captain of the Sydney then opened fire at 4-30 p.m. and ceased fire at 4-35 p.m. when the German ensign was hauled down.

Then follows the casualties already published. One seaman of the Sydney has since died. Thrilling stories are given in interviews with the seamen. The Sydney raced to the action at twenty knots and the Emden came out to meet her getting in the first shots, one of which carried away the Sydney's rangefinder. The Emden made two other really effective shots one which went clean through the Sydney.

It is stated the Emden fired about 1,000 shells and the Sydney about 700. Another seaman gives the Sydney's clever manoeuvring as an explanation of the small casualty list. Great havoc was wrought by the Sydney's guns. One of the British warship's shells knocked off a portion of the Emden's bridge.

The appointment of Mr. Beaton Bell as member of the Bengal Legislative Council is announced.

VISTULA-WARTA
BATTLE.OBSTINATE FIGHTING NORTH
OF LODZ.

5,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 24.

An official communique says fighting between the Vistula and Warta continues and is assuming an extremely obstinate character to the North of Lodz.

We everywhere repulsed impetuous German attacks all day on Sunday.

Fresh forces of the enemy have been discovered near Wielun. They were entrusted with the task of turning the Russian left.

No important change has taken place on the Ozenstochowa-Cracow front.

We captured five thousand Austrians in the fighting on Saturday.

The "Bourse Gazette" says it is persistently rumoured that the Russians are bombarding the Cracow forts.

EXTENSIVE CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS.

The semi-official "Army Messenger" reviews the operations to 22nd November. It says that in the course of an extremely sanguinary battle following on the German offensive, the Russians North-west of Lodz captured a German heavy battery, ten mitrailleuses and several hundred prisoners.

The Germans gained a foothold in the Lenczyca-Orloff region, but the Russians made a counter-attack on Saturday and overthrow the enemy, capturing two and a half regiments and numerous guns.

FRENCH MINISTER ON THE
BATTLEFIELDS.TERRIBLE INDICTMENT OF GERMAN
SAVAGERY.

M. Briand, French Minister of Justice, who returned in mail week from the front with M. Sarraut, Minister of Public Instruction, in an interview given to a representative of the "Temps," stated:—

"The spectacles we have seen in the towns which have suffered especially were at the same time terrible and comforting. In the martyred eastern towns—Nomeny, Revigny, Beaumont, Gorberville, and Lunelville—the ravages caused by the German barbarity were truly awful. Not a house was standing in these districts, formerly so prosperous."

"Details of the savage cruelty and stupid vandalism are numerous. Burning of houses, inhabitants thrown into the flames, Satanic vengeance on innocent and enfeebled persons—nothing is missing in the work of ferocious destruction perpetrated, unworthy of the enemy."

"But comfort and hope rise from the very ruins. Women, children, and old men were returning to begin anew their work. 'I have invincible hope' for the future. I heard not one word of complaint, and in the trenches I found officers and men like brothers, possessed of such moral gaiety, confidence, and courage that no doubt was left of the final outcome."

M. Briand has absolute conviction of the future glorious victory of the Allies.

WAR GAZETTEER

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

LODZ.—A town in Russian Poland, 68 miles east of the German frontier.

WIELUN.—A town of Poland, 65 miles E. of Breslau.

OZENSTOCHOWA.—A town of Russian Poland on the left bank of the Warta, near the frontier of Silesia.

CRACOW.—A town in Austria on the left bank of the Vistula.

LENOCZYCA.—A Polish town 80 miles W. S. W. of Warsaw.

ORLOFF.—A town of Poland on the left bank of the Bzura, an affluent of the Vistula.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

SOISSONS.—On the Aisne, 18 miles S. W. of Laon.

RHEIMS.—In the dept of Marne, 98 miles E. N. E. of Paris.

BASRAH.—A town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west bank of the Euphrates, 56 miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf.

GOETTERBUNKER.—A Swedish port, at the mouth of the Gota.

H. H. the Raja of Visayanagram has arrived in Bombay, and is staying at a bungalow on the Warden Road.

ZEPPELIN FACTORY
DAMAGED.BRITISH AVIATORS' FINE
FEAT.

FIRST LORD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Churchill in a written statement said that Squadron-commander Briggs, Flight-commander Babington and Flight-Lieutenant Sippe flew from France to the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen, where they descended to close range under a heavy fire from guns, quickfiring and rifles.

They then threw bombs. Squadron-commander Briggs was shot down and wounded and conveyed to hospital as a prisoner. The others returned safely to France.

Although the machines were damaged by gun-fire, they report that positively all the bombs reached their objective doing serious damage to the factory.

Mr. Churchill, congratulating the aviators on their raid on Friedrichshafen says this flight, of 250 miles, penetrating 120 miles into Germany across mountains, under difficult weather conditions, constitutes a fine feat of arms.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Capt. E. W. Walker, East Yorks.
UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.
Lieut. C. E. Awdry
Capt. P. Barrett
Major Charrrier
Lieut. C. Chute
Lieut. F. Styles
Second-Lieut. J. Crozier
Second-Lieut. Sullivan
All of the Munster Fusiliers.

CASUALTIES IN INDIAN FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 24.

The following are the names of officers in the fifteenth list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

47th Sikhs—Jemadar Indar Singh.
107th Pioneers—Jemadar Mazhar Khan
2nd-3rd Gurkhas—Jemadar Dhanraj Thapa.

CASUALTIES IN EAST AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 24.

The following casualties have been reported from British East Africa:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Capt. R. H. Waller, Staff.
Capt. E. D. Carr-Harris, R.E.
Capt. Conyngham, R.A.M.C.
Major F. Q. B. Naithwaite, Lieut. C. G. Dickson, Second-Lieut. Hickson, Loyal North Lancs.
Privates 9877 Taylor and 9253 Jenner; Lance-Corporals 9121 Ellis, 9532 Hargrave, 9234 Crookford, 9929 Hatfull, 10128 Reid, 1023 Craven, 10240 Lamb, and 10172 Scott; Capt. R. F. Clotier, Second-Lieut. Day, Sardar Lakha Singh, and Jemadar Ramratan Singh, 13th Punjabis.
Capt. B. B. A. Manson, Capt. L. G. Hart, 61st Pioneers.
Jemadar Abdur Rahman, Jemadar Avour Rahman, Jemadar Shair Hussein, 63rd Light Infantry.
Major H. Tatum, Capt. F. G. Brown, Capt. I. D. M. Hogg, Subadar Dhondu Mane, Subadar Sivaji Rao Kale, Jemadar Wajibald Khan, 101st Grenadiers.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Grisswood, I.M.S., Staff.
Capt. E. C. Halton, Sergeants 5221 Crawley, 8604 Entwistle, 8814 Corporal Bartnell, Lance Corporals 10110 Charlesworth, 8935 Barker, 9949 Joyce, 9929 Brown, 9851 Cleach, Privates 9644 Spinks, 8761 Lund, 9928 Piper, 10285 Swain, 10185 Bradshaw, 9571 Andrews, 8754 Hall, 9538 Moore, 9998 Smith, 9732 Ridgeway, 9722 Hague, 8900 Coups, 9611 Denton, 10199 Murphy, Loyal North Lancs.
Lieut. Col. H. W. Codrington, Major B. A. Corbett, Capt. B. L. Cole, Second-Lieut. Kunwar Sivaji Singhji, Subadar Bhaktawa Singh, Jemadar Naurand Singh, 13th Rajputs.
Subadar Gangaya, Subadar Manikkam, 61st Pioneers.
Lieut. Col. Ainslie, Capt. G. E. D. Mount, Subadar Kesavulu, 63rd Light Infantry.
Jemadar Abdul Aziz, 83rd W. L. I.
Subadar Ramji Savant, Subadar Yakub Khan, Jemadar Daji Savant, 101st Grenadiers.

The death is announced of Mr. W. Guest, editor of the "News of India," of Simla. He had been ailing for some time.

ANTWERP UNDER THE GERMANS.

A DESERTED CITY

THE EFFECT OF THE SHELLS.

The following description of Antwerp under German occupation is from a correspondent of "The Times" who entered the city from the Dutch frontier.

Leaving Breda, in Holland, by motor-car, we found the road to Antwerp clear for our passage; for, after the examination of our papers at the Dutch frontier, we were not stopped. We passed on our way many groups of German soldiers—most of them machine—and progressed quickly until we reached the canal that divides the suburb of Merxem from the inner city. There the old bridge had been torn up and a temporary one had been thrown across. This was guarded by German troops. Here I had to show my papers for the second time. I was doubtful of the validity of my own, and for the driver and the car I had nothing to show, but to my astonishment no objection was raised to my passage.

We passed quickly on to the city. The first impression of gloom received from the deserted streets of the suburb deepened as we went on. In Merxem there had, at least, been carts with returning refugees. It was a city of silence—deserted, dusty streets, broad avenues without trams, motor-cars, or pedestrians—and the gloom was intensified when one thought of the suffering, losses, and despair of the past two months, culminating in bombardment, fire, and surrender.

LITTLE TRAFFIC.

In traversing half the city to the Place Verte, by way of the Avenue de Keyser and the Place de Meir, I did not see 200 people. Practically all the shops were closed, and nine-tenths of the houses appear to be deserted. During the whole of the time I was in the city I did not find a single open hotel except those commandeered by German officers. There are a few cafés open, but where to eat is a serious problem. The supply of food is very small. There are no eggs or other dairy products to be had. The main water supply was cut off on September 30, and the only water procurable is that from the Scheldt—dirty and salt—for general use, and for drinking purposes, that from a few wells. All the water has to be carried by hand or by cart; and this for a city which till a week ago had over 400,000 inhabitants, and where many wounded still live. In these circumstances the menace of an epidemic can well be imagined.

No trams are running, and in the two days I have been here I have noticed only two horse-cabs. The only traffic in the streets consists of motors flying the American flag, and Red Cross cars, a number of which belong to the German troops. In addition there are many big motor-lorries, well appointed, with the great black double eagle painted on their sides. These are used by the German military or naval officers. Of the troops in the town the majority would appear to be marines. Marines guard the Town Hall, where under German direction the Burgomaster and city authorities are trying to carry on the government.

FEW SOLDIERS TO BE SEEN.

German officers have taken over the Hotel St. Antoine on the Place Verte, the Grand Hotel, and several others. The Military Governor has established his quarters in Mme. Osterriette's mansion in the Place de Meir. The Palais du Roi is guarded by the Antwerp police. In the middle of the town—I cannot speak for the suburbs and barracks—one sees surprisingly few soldiers. There is a military band, which plays morning and afternoon in the Avenue de Keyser. An occasional company marches through the streets, but there would seem to be no general system of guards or of patrols. The men bear evident traces of the campaign. They are worn and pale, and many have several days' growth of beard.

There has been no disorder in the town, nor has there been any looting or rioting by the general populace. The debris from fire and bombardment is being rapidly cleared away. Across the Scheldt, slightly above the sunken bulk which at one time supported the pontoon bridge, the Germans have established a passenger ferry, with lighterage for carts and motor-cars. Near the landing-stage are the ruins of the Belvedere Restaurant—three broken, battered walls. The Royal Yacht Club, which adjoins it, is unscathed. Across the river still rises the dense volume of black smoke from the burning petrol tanks.

Destruction in the city has not been severe. The American Consul, after investigation, estimates that 150 houses have been burned. In addition, many houses were struck by shell, but their damage is only partial. The most important buildings are practically unharmed.

The delicate tower of the Cathedral rises unscathed. A shell exploded in the east door, close to the spot from which two of Rubens's masterpieces had been removed two days before, but did no serious damage. The Palais de Justice has half its windows broken, several cornices are chipped, and the facade is scarred by shrapnel. The Museum, the Palace, the Town Hall, the Banque Nationale, and the principal churches and railway stations are unharmed.

Fire destroyed one side of the Marché aux Souliers and, burning through to the Place Verte, burnt out the café Royal and the Hotel de l'Europe. In this quarter several houses were burnt down—particularly in the Rue aux Lits and the Rue des Poignes. On the Avenue van Brée, at the corner of the Rue de l'Argille, 11 dwelling-houses were burned. Several houses were struck in the Avenue de l'Industrie and near the Rue du Bastion fire burnt through to the Rue du Palais. The street is badly scarred.



Reproduced from the "Manchester Guardian."

Indian troops in France carrying their Maxim guns into action.

Eight of the 10 houses are burnt in the Rue Mirois and around the Rue Lozane and Anselme. The Berchem quarter suffered most. There is hardly a block without a burnt house or wall torn by shrapnel.

TERRORS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Of the terrors, the suffering, and the courage of the inhabitants in their cellars during the 30 hours' bombardment there is no need to speak. Many say that the second night, Thursday, was the worst of the two. The story has already been told. The sand, straw, and dirt piled out to protect the windows cut off all fresh air. There was little or no water, and it was necessary to patrol the houses continuously for fire with pitchforks and in some cases with only cups of water.

To the courage and devotion of the nurses—Belgian and English—and of the Belgian women who have been working in the hospitals, tribute must be paid. They moved the wounded through the streets with shells bursting about them, and amid burning houses, so that practically all escaped from hospitals on fire exposed positions. They moved the urgent cases and the dying to safety. They carried men upon stretchers and men without stretchers down stairs and upstairs. There were not enough doctors and assistants, and some had fled. They held back the delirious, soothed the terrified, and dressed wounds, and they soothed the dying—all in these crowded foul-smelling cellars.

In one cellar the nurses disarmed a doctor, who, gone mad, was threatening to shoot the wounded. In another they remained to tend those whom they could not move, while the roof of their building was burning above. And to-day in the Salle des Fêtes of the Jardin Zoologique, where all the wounded have been taken, the Belgians are back tending their wounded with untiring devotion.

The German flag flies over the Cathedral. The great clock at the summit of the tower tells German time, which is one hour later than Belgian, and all about the other clocks have stopped. They give the final emphasis to the city's dissolution and seem to mark its last tragic hour of liberty.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

UNITED STATES DECLINE KAISER'S SCRAP OF PAPER.

The "New York Herald," in a leading article, comments on Count Bernstorff's announcement that he has filed with the State Department at Washington a written official assurance on behalf of the German Government that whatever the outcome of the European conflict may be Germany will respect the Monroe doctrine.

It says: "It is interesting, but unimportant, if Germany should emerge from the war victorious she would remain under the domination of Prussian militarism. In that event it would be only a question of time as to when the position and influence of the United States in Latin America would be challenged. Whether or not this would be done in the guise of an attack on the Monroe doctrine would make no difference. The result would be the same. It is, of course, axiomatic that Germany at present has no intention of running counter to American sentiment or of otherwise offending the United States, but, surely, after what we have seen and are seeing in Belgium Count Bernstorff cannot expect the Washington Government to see any safeguard in Germany's 'written assurances' or that the American people will look upon this one has handed to Mr. Bryan as anything else than a 'scrap of paper.'"

The "New York Times," in an article, says:

"Even should Germany withstand the assault of the Allies she can never withstand the condemnation of the civilised world. We believe, furthermore, that she will be unable for long to withstand the condemnation which her own people will pass upon a Government so false to their highest interests, so incapable in diplomacy, so ruthless and brutal in its exhibition of the war spirit and so callously indifferent to those distinctions between right and wrong which, by the measure of respect shown to them, denote the difference between honourable men and those who are not so."

ARE WE TEACHABLE?

THE PRICE OF GERMAN MILITARISM.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., who has long taken an active part in the Peace movement, has no illusions about the character and objects of this war. He contributes to the "R.P.A. Annual" an article on "the German Godterdammung" which is exceedingly outspoken.

"If German culture is ever to come into

its own again, it will only be by the destruction of the creed which has ousted it from the German soul. And that can come only by the paying of a fearful price: such a price as France paid in 1870, and may yet again be paid if any other race, blind to the lessons of human history, enters in turn on the deadly path that has been followed by so many States and peoples.

"Nay, the price heightens. The defeat of Germany whenever it may come, is now nearly certain to be something far more awful than anything for which we could have been prepared by the war of 1870. And all the good, kindly, diligent, studious, truly cultured German folk whom we knew and esteemed—some of them as loyal lovers of peace as ever lived—will undergo the whirlwind of vengeance. A Germany burnt black, it may be, will be the space of darkness between an age doomed and damned by the

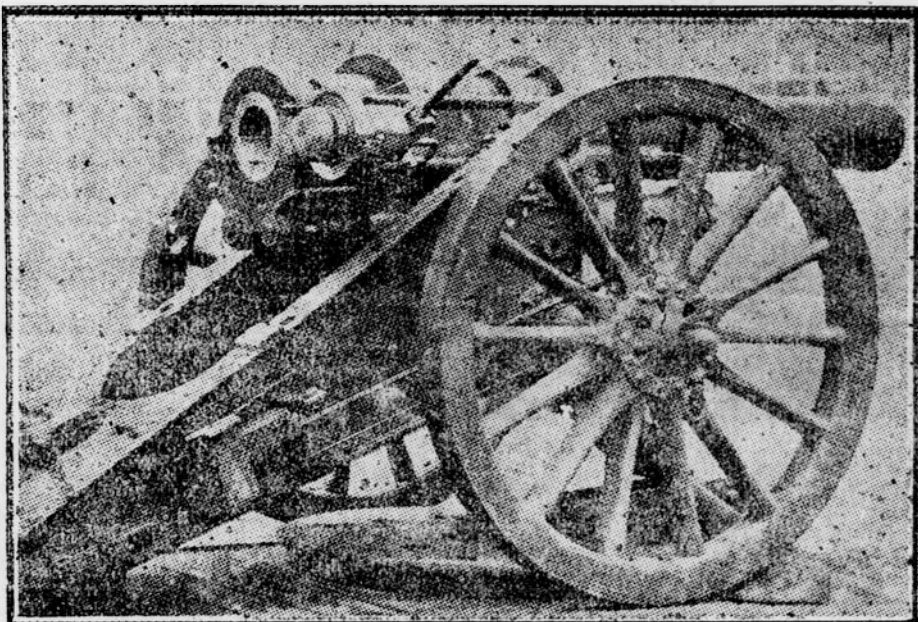
world than that in which we have lived; for it will have well-nigh proved that mankind in the mass is unteachable."

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me a small space in your widely read paper in connection with the above. As we are all aware, thanks to the publicity given in our local and Home papers of the magnitude of the German spy system, which appears to have assumed the form of a cancer, to which both men and women have lent themselves. Here we have removed alien enemies of military age, but what about those slightly beyond the age limit? Are they in a

THE BRITISH SIX-INCH HOWITZER.



The British 6 in. field howitzer, which was successfully used against the German 8 in. field guns in the battle of the Aisne, throws a shell weighing 100 lbs.

reign of senseless ideals and one which will slowly grow out of a vast grave of blood.

"But from the spectacle of that stupendous retribution my thoughts turn perforce to the penalty paid by my own people—the red roll of young lives lost, and to be lost, in exacting the predestinate punishment of international crime. There was no other way, and the way must be trodden to the end."

"But when the end is reached; when the shattered world of civilisation turns to the immense task of clearing its ruins and healing its devastation and building up again the riven fabric of its industries, if it do not seek to set up a new and better law for the nations, and a period to the age of militarism, it will prove itself even a worse

measure not as great a menace to our welfare as the others? I am confident many will agree with me that they are. Many of these or at least some of them are no doubt quite capable of spreading false, and malicious rumours. This is no time for idle sentiment, but a time to deal vigorously with all sources whence false reports may emanate to the detriment of our own people, who have been compelled to take up arms in the defence of our Empire, which stands for Truth, Liberty and Justice.—Yours, R. L.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has given a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the headquarter funds of St. John's Ambulance Association in India.

BRITISH-BELGIAN ARMoured TRAIN.

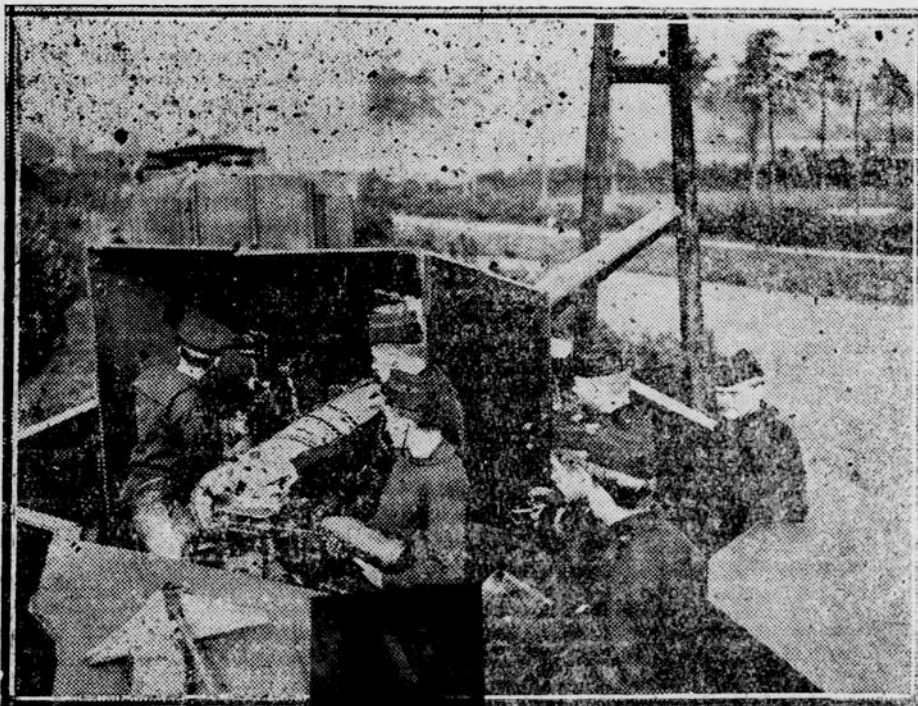


Photo by Central News.

Getting the

standing up ready to load.

THE "BLESSINGS" OF WAR.

A HUMILIATING CONFESSION.

"What a humiliating confession to have to make, that only war brings out that which is noblest in us," said Canon Scott Holland, preaching in Oxford during mail week.

Think what that means. It means we live at so low a moral level that we cannot recognise the sacrificial call except in this crude and violent shape. Its higher and more spiritual forms, such as it ever wears in Christ's own time of peace, pass us by untouched and unattracted. We can only rise to the idea of giving our life for others when it involves taking somebody else's. We can only love and save our brothers at the cost of hating and killing our foes.

OUR BARBARIAN LEVEL.

"Is not that a wretched confession to make? Does it not mean that we are still at something of a barbarian level? No. If it be war that wakes up in us our nobler self, as it does, this no more justifies or excuses war than sin is excused or justified because it gave to Christ the occasion to prove His love for us by dying on our behalf."

"War loses nothing of its innate hateful-ness because God triumphs over its evil and causes it to become the occasion of the spirit's highest heroisms. True, we, to our humiliation, may have to learn our first lessons of self-sacrifice in a rude and cruel school of war. God grant that we respond to that first call on the spirit of sacrificial love. But this is coupled with the hope that we may more and more hate the war through which we first learned our lesson, and carry the spirit so trained up on to the higher plane, so that we come a little nearer to the sacrifice of the Lamb Who dies solely that others may live; Who will have no sword drawn to save Him."

"We talk very freely of war purging and purifying people; and so it may, and so pray God it is doing now. But let us remember that it may not. It is no mechanical certainty that a people will come out the better for it. Sometimes one is inclined to ask whether this purging does not come more often by way of defeat than victory."

"France was surely purged by 1870, but was Germany? Do not its best friends trace the moral evil which they now deplore to that war of overpowering glory? Was it not then that we began to miss in the German the traditional simplicity and goodness and piety which we had always loved in him?"

"Let us remember for our continual warning that England never touched a lower moral spiritual level than in the years in which she emerged from the long war with Napoleon. She came out of that war not so much purged as enervated. It was a time in which her politics were harsh and selfish and tyrannical. She reduced her industrial poor to sheer savagery. She crushed women and children under the pressure of her commercial greed. It was a time in which religion had almost died out of the land. The Church was at its worst. Gambling, corruption, and drink ate deep into the life of the upper classes. So we emerged from that war. Those are years that we are loth to recall."

WAR WILL NOT PURGE.

"War of itself will not purge. A nation may indeed be purged through war but only if in spite of war it yield itself to the discipline and secret of the Lamb that has been slain. The Christ can even in the thick of the horror of war do His blessed work of peace and purity and gentleness and truth. But it must be the Christ that does it through the war: we dare not trust the war to do it itself."

"Believe me, if at the close of this war we are to find ourselves a purified people, it will be because we have got beyond the noise and fury of the battle, and have shaken ourselves free from the mere war-spirit, and have killed down the passion of the fight and the pride of victory, and have given ourselves with a deeper seriousness and with a profounder penitence to the meekness and gentleness of Jesus, that He may make us tender and forgiving and lovers of peace."

A DIP IN THE UNKNOWN.

(Continued from page 6.)

Europe ends and the East begins." Of Russia, "... implacable she pursues her way led by destiny. The Slavs go on increasing and out-number the Germans, and the Orthodox Cross is nearer Rome. But St. Petersburg has no more redoubtable enemy than Berlin."

MIDDLE LENORMAND.

When consulted in 1913 about the rumour of war at the time, Mlle Lenormand replied:

"We shall soon have a European war declared by Germany and it will end in the annihilation of the latter. She could never get over it. France will take back Alsace and Lorraine. William II will see his star on the wane and will die miserably, forsaken by all. He will witness the triumph of France. The war will be of short duration."

HOROSCOPE OF THE ANCESTOR.

At a State Ball given in December 1849, Prince William of Prussia (later William I) asked Countess R., renowned in those days for her predictions, for his horoscope.

"I must tell you," said the Countess, "that my predictions must be considered valid for a whole year, i.e., from this December to December next year. Take the year we are in, 1849, add up the figures 1 plus 8 plus 4 plus 9 equal 22; and add 22 to 1849 you will have the year in which you will be the Emperor of Germany. That year is 1871. Add the figures of that year 1 plus 8 plus 7 plus 1 and you will have 17, which added to 1871 will give the year of your death, 1888. Adding up 1 plus 8 plus 8 equal 25, which added to 1888 will give the year in which will and the German Empire."

The first two predictions have come true in the very years indicated. The last one, as the Countess told the Prince, stands predictions ran over a full year, stands good till the end of the present year.

CHILLOSA.

HUNTING THE ALIEN.

SWEEPING MEASURES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government has ordered the arrest of all Germans and Austrians ("enemy aliens"), not naturalised, between the ages of 18 and 45.

"The country will support the Government in any measures, however severe, which are considered necessary for the safety of the realm," says the "Spectator."

"What the Government must not do is to yield to newspaper clamour, and to take steps they think injurious because of excitable leading articles."

"The spw-mania is the subtlest and most contagious of epidemics," says the "Nation." "Its bacillus arises by spontaneous generation out of fear. It finds its nidus among the suspicions latent in every brain. It feeds on the universal love of mysteries, and on the general antipathy towards every stranger. It propagates itself in the close atmosphere of inactive apprehension, and sweeps through cities like the bubonic plague or a financial panic on the Stock Exchange."

Mr. Robert Blatchford in the "Weekly Dispatch" says:—

"Every German, old or young, naturalised or not, is a potential spy. Any spy may do serious harm if he is allowed to remain at large; no spy, and no number of spies, can do any harm at all if kept in strict confinement."

"The only safe plan is to arrest or deport every German. No excuse should be accepted. It is never safe to trust the word of any alien with whose country we are at war. The higher the German is in the social scale the more dangerous he is."

"We have never underrated the gravity of the German system of espionage," says the "Saturday Review." "German spying is permanently and elaborately organised in every European country. More especially in Great Britain no pains have been spared by the German staff. The sure knowledge that in our midst we have a disciplined army of spies ready at a signal for prepared and concerted action puts the British Government and the British people in a very difficult position. We have on the one hand to keep our sense of fair play and proportion to avoid panic and persecution; and on the other to guard with the utmost rigour and care against the possibility of our hospitality being abused by secret enemies."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in "Reynolds's" says:—

"The attacks by mobs on peaceful poor little German tradesmen are disgusting, degrading, above all, unworthy of our great, free, generous nation. What Briton reading the accounts which appear by the hundred in our soldiers' letters can fail to be proud of the good humour, the kindness, the noble self-sacrifice—often to help a beaten foe—what Briton can fail to be proud of our nation, of our people, and of those free institutions which breed such a lofty and humane spirit? Let us be true to that spirit. Noblesse oblige."

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We have been accustomed to hear of many irregularities in connection with the appointment of examiners for various University examinations every year.

Some years ago a professor of Mechanical Engineering was appointed examiner in Civil Engineering! This year a professor of Civil Engineering has been appointed examiner in Mechanical Engineering with another who is a B.A.

But this looks small when we know and remember that the Education Department of the Government of Bombay have thought fit to appoint a professor of physics as the principal of our only Engineering College which professes to teach Civil and Mechanical Engineering!

Would the Education Department do us the favour of appointing a professor of Arithmetic as principal of our new Commercial College, and a professor of Chemistry as principal of our Medical College?—Yours etc.

L. D. DESHPANDE.

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THE BRITISH RAJ.

WHY INDIA IS HEART AND SOUL WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The following has been published as a penny pamphlet by the Victoria League (2, Wood Street, Westminster). It was printed in extenso in the "Daily News" of October 27.

The following article by the Hon. Mr. Bhubendranath Basu appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

Why is India heart and soul with Great Britain in the present crisis? The answer is quite plain to the Indian, but probably it will not be so plain to the Englishman who has never been in India, or having been has not come in touch with the heart and soul of India. Alas! all Englishmen, even in India, do not try to do so. If India was conquered territory in the sense that is usually understood, or if the Indians held the position of a subject nation, the response given by India in the hour of the Empire's need would have been a matter for wonder indeed, but India is not a conquered country, nor are her people a subject population.

In the middle of the eighteenth century the central Moghul authority at Delhi had fallen into complete and irretrievable decay. The Marhatta power which had arisen on its ruins received a stunning blow in the third battle of Panipat. India was divided into a number of small States held apart by mutual suspicion and jealousy, and not seldom warring against each other. The country had become a prey to anarchy and confusion. In this state of things, the help of the French or the English trading companies was sought by rival States or harassed populations. The battle of Plassey, which laid the foundations of British rule in India, and gave to the East India Company the revenue administration of Bengal, was undertaken as much on the invitation of the Indian people as of the threatened English settlement at Murshidabad, and fought practically with Indian soldiers. In the wars that followed the Government of Great Britain did not supply a single soldier or spend a single rupee. It was solely with India's money, and mostly with Indian blood that the British Empire in India was built up and consolidated, and when the Mutiny came in 1857, and British rule in India was nearly shattered, it was again with the help of the Indian princes and people that it was re-established. Professor Seeley has justly observed that "the expression 'conquest' as applied to the acquisition of sovereignty by the East India Company in India is not merely loose, but thoroughly misleading. India has never felt that she was a conquered country, and the Indians do not feel that they are a conquered people."

But it is not a question of historical deduction or personal feeling. The Charter Act of 1833, one of the early parliamentary statutes dealing with the government of India, "definitely and finally recognised the quality of status of history and of duties of the Indian subjects of his Majesty with the British subjects." But this is not all.

INDIA'S MAGNA CHARTA.

The people of India justly attach very great importance to the Proclamation issued in 1858 by Queen Victoria to the princes, chiefs, and people of India on the occasion of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the British Crown. India was just then emerging from a bloody and terrible struggle. Great as was the occasion, marking a new and important epoch in the history of India, it was rendered doubly memorable by the great Proclamation of Queen Victoria, which has been truly called the Magna Charta of the Indian people.

High statesmanship, bringing the solace of peace to a bleeding people and holding out hopes of a great future, combined with sentiments as lofty as have ever moved humanity, was the predominant feature of this noble message, and it ended with a humble and solemn prayer which went straight into the hearts of an Oriental people instinct with the religious spirit.

After announcing a general amnesty, the Proclamation proceeded:

We desire no extension of Our territorial possessions; and, while We will permit no aggression upon Our dominions or Our rights, We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Our Native Princesses as Our own.

We hold Ourselves bound to the natives of Our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind Us to all Our other subjects; and these obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, We shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. It is Our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all Our subjects resident therein; in their prosperity will be Our strength; in their contentment Our security; and in their gratitude Our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to Us and those in authority under Us strength to carry out these Our wishes for the good of Our people.

This was not a charter of rights wrung from an unwilling Ruler by force or compulsion, but a deliberate declaration of the policy of the British Parliament, graciously and aptly conveyed through the lips of a female Sovereign; and it is not a policy the British nation has repented. On the fiftieth anniversary of the great Proclamation, it was confirmed and ratified by another message from King Edward VII. to the princes, chiefs, and people of India.

THE SPIRIT OF INDIA.

However short the actual administration in India may have fallen of this great ideal, the Indian people have always regarded it as the fundamental principle of British rule in India. To them and to their Sovereign it has not been a mere scrap of paper. No attempt has since been made, as was done during the administrations of Wellesley and Dalhousie, to disturb Indian princes in their possessions, and, though the princes have sometimes fretted under the interference of an over-

meddling British official, they have always found a generous and sympathetic friend and adviser in Viceroy like Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge. And, so far as the people are concerned, there has been, on the whole, fair progress: education, railways, irrigation, a greatly improved administration of law, a common language as the medium of interchange of thoughts and ideas, a growing spirit of nationality, internal peace and freedom from external aggression, have marked the history of British rule in India during the latter half of the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century the reforms associated with the names of the late Earl of Minto and Viscount Morley, though somewhat mutilated in actual operation, and the sympathetic attitude of Lord Hardinge identifying the Government of India with the Indian people on the great question affecting their status as citizens of the British Empire, have drawn the nations, British and Indian, closer together.

There is in India a spirit of frank recognition of the benefits of British rule and of its immense potentialities for good, if carried on under the lead of the British democracy and freed from the trammels of constant tutelage, which certain Anglo-Indian administrators would like to impose upon it. Several generations in India were born and lived during the reign of Queen Victoria. To her, as their great Queen and mother, from whom emanated the great charter of their rights and liberties, the Indian people were passionately attached and devoted. This feeling of personal attachment and devotion has been greatly stimulated and strengthened by the visits to India of members of the Royal Family. They know how to say and to do the right thing at the right moment, and by their inbred courtesy and geniality of manner they have helped to soften the atmosphere of aloofness with which some British officials, under an erroneous sense of dignity and prestige, at times surround themselves.

THE VISIT OF THE KING.

The visit of the King and Queen, as the visible embodiment of sovereignty, and the generous and noble utterances of the King in his various addresses in India, did much to hasten the people in their faith in the ultimate fulfilment of the great Proclamation of Queen Victoria, for hopes long deferred had made them falter. The Indian people justly demand a great extension of education among the masses, for it is the foundation of all progress, and the words of the King in his reply to the address of the University of Calcutta have been taken by them as a fresh landmark in the development of education in India. His Majesty said: "It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges, from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens, able to hold their own in the industries and agriculture and all the vocations of life. And it is my wish, too, that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all that follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort, and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled, and the cause of education in India will ever be close to my heart. * *

THE GOAL.

This feeling no doubt, has been, to some extent, accentuated by the too great prominence that a section of the English Press has given to political crimes in India, forgetting that they are attributable to an infinitesimal fraction of its population. But India has never doubted. Her heart has been wholly with British rule; the foundations of her faith and loyalty have been too well and firmly laid to be lightly disturbed: all that she desires is that British rule in India should be compatible with the self-respect of her people, growing in education, knowledge, and experience: that it should develop into rule by the people as part of the British Empire, as was foreseen and foretold by the great statesmen who moulded her destinies in the early part of the nineteenth century. And India has been working towards this goal: she realises it must be a slow and laborious process.

Then came this great European war, sudden and swift: all doubt, all hesitation, all questions were swept away; there was but one feeling—to stand by England in the hour of danger. The great opportunity for India, in the highest sense, had come: she claimed to hold an equal position with other parts of the Empire—she wanted to prove her title. The Indian princes are eager to show that they are in fact, as they have been in name, pillars of the Empire; their ancestors had fought as captains and leaders in the army of the Great Moghul, and they are anxious to occupy their old position in the Army of Great Britain. And the people of India, who have so thoroughly identified themselves with the British people, have come forward, more generously than ever in the past, either in the days of the Hindu or the Moslem, for they had not then realised their power, to offer their services and their resources. They have through their representatives in council voted out of the revenues of India the whole cost of the Indian expeditionary force; and they are prepared to lay down their lives on the field, so that the old order of things may pass away and a new order be ushered in, based on mutual understanding and confidence and heralding an era brighter and happier than any in the past—the East and the West, India and England, marching onwards in comradeship, united in bonds forged on the field of battle, and tempered in their common blood.

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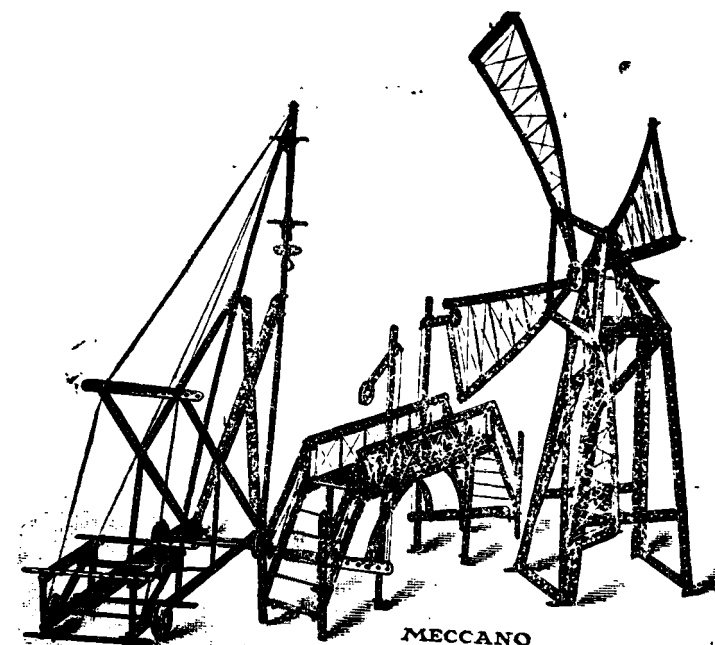
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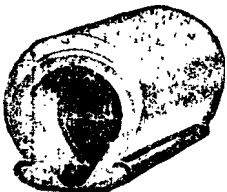
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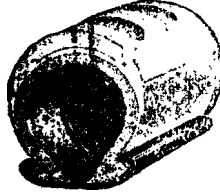
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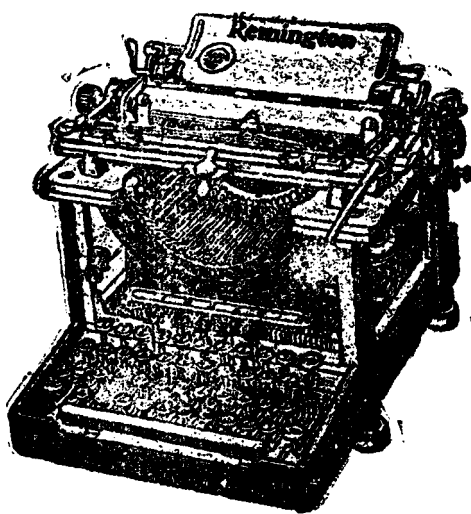


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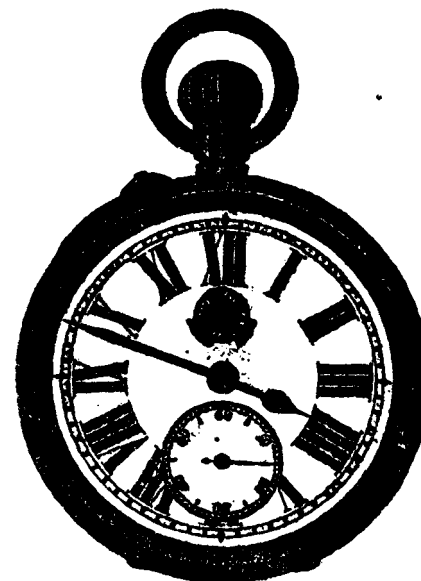
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